

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY



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Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Research & Development	\$ 1.000	\$ 3.000	\$ 1.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1.000	\$3.000	\$1.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Research & Development	\$ 1.000	\$ 3.000	\$ 1.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1.000	\$3.000	\$1.000

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	\$0.001	\$0.003	\$0.001
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center's (CTAC) was established by the Counternarcotics Technology Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510) and reauthorized in 2006. CTAC sponsors a counterdrug research program to advance the capabilities of drug control agencies responsible for both supply and demand reduction activities.

Budget

In FY 2010, ONDCP requests \$1.0 million for the CTAC program, which is a decrease of \$2.0 million from the FY 2009 level. These resources will enable CTAC to oversee and coordinate a counterdrug research program that supports the goals of the Administration.

Research & Development

Total FY 2010 Request: \$1.0 million

(Reflects \$2.0 million decrease from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$3.0 million will provide funding to conduct limited number of supply- and demand-reduction R&D projects. The recent GAO study on the CTAC R&D program highlighted the utility of coordinating with and obtaining input from federal technology agencies to assist in developing the CTAC R&D project agenda. Consequently, CTAC is convening a Steering Group for Counterdrug Technology composed of federal technology agencies to share critical drug policy developments and issues with regards to science programs, research and development efforts, and technology needs. Discussions with the Steering Group will assist broad science and technology coordination across agencies—in keeping with CTAC's mission—and will further guide ONDCP in developing CTAC's counternarcotics science and

technology spend plan. CTAC is required to submit a spending plan for the R&D program to Congress by June 9, 2009; it is anticipated that this plan will include both supply- and demand-reduction R&D projects.

FY 2010 Total Changes (-\$2.0 million): The request consists of the Counterdrug Research and Development Program, which sponsors supply- and demand-reduction-related counterdrug technology research and development projects. As in FY 2009, CTAC will convene the Steering Group for Counterdrug Technology to coordinate federal counterdrug technology efforts and identify potential projects for CTAC support. FY 2010 funds may be committed to continuing R&D projects initiated with the FY 2009 funds, and would include both supply- and demand-reduction projects.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2008 performance of the CTAC R&D program is based on agency GPRA documents and the OMB review. The tables include performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available. In 2003, OMB rated the CTAC program as “Results Not Demonstrated.”

CTAC: Research & Development		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
» Number of research projects initiated to expand understanding of demand- and supply-side of illegal drug markets	2	1
» Percentage of research projects that form the basis of or contribute to policy or program direction	50%	0%

Discussion

The FY 2008 funding of \$1 million was used to support a single project rather than two (the target number) in order to maximize the potential for achieving policy-significant results. Project RoadRunner is establishing an integrated real-time network of stationary and mobile automated-license-plate-reading cameras leading from and along the U.S. Southwest Border. This Project is being conducted in cooperation with federal, state, and local law enforcement, all of which will receive real-time access to the data for tactical and strategic analysis and exploitation.

Assessment of captured license plate images is expected to result in identification of patterns of smuggling across the border, including trafficking routes, frequency of border crossings, use of stolen plates, and other information. Site surveys to deploy fixed cameras have been completed in California and Texas and initiated in Oklahoma and Louisiana. Approval to install the fixed cameras requires an extensive permit and review process which has resulted in significant delays in deploying operational cameras.

CTAC will use the FY 2008 funding to exercise the option on the current Project Roadrunner contract to enhance the notification and alert packages necessary in the enterprise system. Performance data will be available by December 2009.

For the Southwest Border, CTAC funded in FY 2007 and FY 2008 an initiative to develop and implement the collection and analysis of real-time

data from license plate reader (LPR) technology. Research conducted in FY 2008 focused on providing an integrated collection system that would normalize disparate camera vendor data and display it on a common viewing platform. CTAC demonstrated this concept at the 11/2008 IACP National Conference in San Diego, CA and it was well received by law enforcement agencies currently using LPR systems. Deployment of fixed cameras for this effort was delayed due to the process to obtain installation permits from the Departments of Transportation in Texas and California. Currently, fixed cameras have been installed at two sites in southern California.

Another R&D project funded with prior-year resources and conducted throughout FY 2008 is the Targeted Mapping System (TMS). This project is to enhance and expand CTAC's mapping and visualization capabilities by developing systems architecture for integrating drug-related data from disparate sources and advanced analytical and visualization software. Phase I demonstrated the feasibility of developing the system; Phase II built the prototype system and integrated existing data sources. Phase III, to be conducted in 2009, will upgrade and expand the system's capabilities, provide ad hoc analyses of current drug control issues, and provide the system to other drug control partners.

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High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$55.345	\$59.324	55.499
Interdiction	23.787	20.335	19.024
Investigations	134.627	136.766	127.901
Prevention	1.928	1.928	1.928
Prosecution	7.945	9.279	8.680
Research & Development	2.100	2.100	2.700
Treatment	4.268	4.268	4.268
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$230.000	\$234.000	\$220.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	\$230.000	\$234.000	\$ 220.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$230.000	\$234.000	\$220.000

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	\$0.230	\$0.234	\$0.220
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to provide assistance to federal, state and local law enforcement entities operating in areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. HIDTA was reauthorized in the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-469). The mission of the HIDTA Program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting

federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement entities participating in the HIDTA Program to dismantle and disrupt drug trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.

Budget

In FY 2010, ONDCP requests \$220.0 million, which is a decrease of \$14.0 million from the FY 2009 level.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program

Total FY 2010 Request: \$220.0 million

(Reflects \$14.0 million decrease from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 level includes \$234.0 million to provide assistance to federal, state, and local agencies in each HIDTA region to carry out activities that address the specific drug threats of that region. A central feature of the HIDTA program is the discretion granted to HIDTA Executive Boards to design a strategy to respond to the specific drug trafficking threats found in each HIDTA region and to develop initiatives to implement the strategy. This discretion ensures that each HIDTA Executive Board can tailor its strategy and initiatives closely to local conditions and can respond quickly to changes in those conditions. In FY 2008, these locally-designed strategies used 69 percent of HIDTA funds for multi-agency investigative task forces and interdiction initiatives and 24 percent for intelligence and information sharing initiatives. Smaller amounts were used for prosecution (3 percent), prevention and treatment (3 percent) and research and development (1 percent).

FY 2010 Total Changes (-\$14.0 million):

The FY 2010 budget reflects a \$14.0 million reduction to the discretionary funding for the HIDTA's.

accuracy and integrity of performance information presented by the HDTAs in their annual performance reports. These independent audits were started in FY 2008. All 28 HDTAs will be included in the audit cycle. The first seven are expected to be completed by June 15, 2009. The results of these audits will be used to assess the effectiveness of the HIDTA Program as a whole, to be completed by September 2012.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2008 performance of the HIDTA program is based on agency GPRA documents and the OMB review. The table includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2007 OMB assessment rated the program "Adequate." ONDCP has obtained the services of a consulting firm to undertake performance-related audits in order to provide assurance of the

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
» Number of DTOs disrupted or dismantled	2,317	TBR*
» Cumulative Number of DTOs disrupted or dismantled	8,997	TBR*
» Number of multi-state or international DTOs disrupted or dismantled	1,463	TBR*
» Cumulative number of multi-state or international DTOs disrupted or dismantled	5,684	TBR*
» Value of drugs, cash, and other assets seized	\$10.4 billion	TBR*
» Cumulative value of drugs, cash, and other assets seized	\$40.4 billion	TBR*
» Number of CPOT-related DTOs disrupted or dismantled	208	TBR*
» Cost per DTO disrupted or dismantled	\$75,400.00	TBR*

* TBR=To be Reported (Summer 2009)

Discussion

For FY 2007, the most recent year for which data are available, annual reports indicate that there were almost 620 HIDTA initiatives in the 28 HIDTAs and five Southwest Border regions. These initiatives identified more than 7,300 DTOs operating in their areas: approximately 48% of the identified DTOs trafficked cocaine, about 34% trafficked marijuana, 22% methamphetamine, and 11% heroin. Most are poly-drug DTOs that traffic in more than one illegal substance.

HIDTAs reported disrupting or dismantling 2,873 (83%) of the DTOs that they expected to disrupt or dismantle in FY 2007. More than one-half (66%) of the disrupted and dismantled DTOs were part of a multi-state or international operation. In the process, HIDTA initiatives removed drugs with a wholesale value of more than \$26.6 billion from the market, and seized \$673 million in cash, and \$203 million in non-cash assets from drug traffickers.

HIDTA's performance monitoring system indicated that 81% of the HIDTAs achieved the targets established for seizing drugs, and 41% of the HIDTAs achieved their targets for reducing the average cost per DTO disrupted or dismantled. In addition, 69% of HIDTA's

achieved their targets for the ratio of HIDTA funds used for enforcement and intelligence initiatives to the wholesale value of drugs taken off the market, and cash and non-cash assets seized.

In FY 2008, the SWB HIDTA continued its focus on law enforcement efforts along the Southwest Border (SWB). ONDCP focused the HIDTA Program on illicit drug-related activities along the SWB, thereby disrupting the flow of drugs from Mexico into the US, and the flow of cash and assets from the U.S. into Mexico. Along with an increased participation in Domestic Highway Enforcement efforts, several initiatives were begun to assist in stopping the illegal movement of drugs.

As a result of effective law enforcement efforts, intelligence driven targeting of DTOs in each of the five regions, and the accomplishments of task forces along the border, the DTOs in Mexico are increasingly becoming more aggressive in the way they move their product. When coupled with their fight for control of the various "plazas" along the border, the threat of violence spillover increases. Each of the five regions of the SWB HIDTA has expanded the work of their Intelligence Support Centers within their respective regions and is also coordinating more actively with each other. In addition to this

collaborative effort, coordination and exchange of information is also occurring with other intelligence centers such as the DHS State and Local Fusion Centers, the Joint Terrorism Task Forces, and the OCDETF Fusion Centers.

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Other Federal Drug Control Programs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$150.000	\$160.000	\$160.000
Research & Development	12.800	13.450	13.000
Treatment	1.500	1.250	1.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$164.300	\$174.700	\$174.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign	60.000	70.000	70.000
Drug-Free Communities	90.000	90.000	90.000
National Drug Court Institute	1.000	1.250	1.000
United States Anti-Doping Agency	9.600	9.800	9.600
Performance Measures Development	0.250	0.500	0.250
National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws	1.250	1.250	1.250
Demonstration Programs	0.500	0.000	0.000
World Anti-Doping Agency Dues	1.700	1.900	1.900
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$164.300	\$174.700	\$174.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1	1	1
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	\$0.164	\$0.175	\$0.174
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Reauthorization Act of 2006, established this account to be administered by the Director of ONDCP. The funds appropriated to the program support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies.

Budget

In FY 2010, ONDCP requests \$174.0 million for the Other Federal Drug Control Programs (OFDCP), which is a decrease of \$0.7 million under the FY 2009 level. The decision units identified in the table above, and the programs they represent, are discussed in greater detail to follow. OFDCP has eight decision units: Drug-Free Communities (DFC); the National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws (NAMSDL); National

Drug Court Institute (NDCI), National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign; Performance Measures Development (PMD); United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA); World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA); and Demonstration Programs.

Drug-Free Communities

Total FY 2010 Request: \$90.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$90.0 million will support the development of community drug-free coalitions throughout the United States. The program provides up to \$125,000 per year in grant funding to local drug-free community coalitions which must be matched at a minimum 1:1 ratio by local communities. These grants are awarded through peer-reviewed annual competitions. Community coalitions strive to increase community involvement and effectiveness in carrying out a wide array of drug prevention strategies, initiatives, and activities.

National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws

Total FY 2010 Request: \$1.250 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$1.3 million will support the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws to prepare and conduct state model law summits and assist state officials in the promotion and adoption of summit-based laws. In addition, resources will support the development and distribution of updated model laws, as well as analyses of state laws and bills involving drug issues.

National Drug Court Institute

Total FY 2010 Request: \$1.0 million
(Reflects \$0.250 million decrease from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$1.250 million will support NDCI's efforts to improve and expand drug courts through its research, training, and technical assistance programs. NDCI will conduct research and produce reports on successful methods of financing and sustaining drug courts.

The program will also provide technical assistance to court systems wishing to adopt these methods. NDCI will use resources to continue to develop and encourage standard drug court data collection practices, which allow for comparisons across drug court systems.

FY 2010 Program Changes (-\$0.250 million): A reduced amount of funding will be provided to the grantee in FY 2010.

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Total FY 2010 Request: \$70.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$70 million will enable the Media Campaign to support an integrated effort that combines TV, radio, print, and interactive media with public communications outreach to youth and parents. Resources will fund the development and dissemination of anti-drug messages in national advertising. These messages will largely focus on educating young people on the negative health, social, academic and financial consequences of using illicit drugs, including marijuana, and the benefits of remaining "Above the Influence". In addition, the Campaign will reach out to parents on the troubling trend of prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse by teens and what they can do to prevent it as well as address methamphetamine and other emerging threats. The Media Campaign will continue to develop popular, science-based materials in order to fulfill public and constituent requests received by national clearinghouses and through the Media Campaign's web sites.

Performance Measures Development

Total FY 2010 Request: \$0.250 million
(Reflects \$0.250 million decrease from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$0.5 million will continue to assist in research and evaluation efforts that develop means for continually assessing the effectiveness of drug reduction programs. These funds will be used to obtain critical drug indicator

data, and apply those data to studies that permit program managers to respond to changes in drug market conditions, as well as gauge the effectiveness of their efforts.

FY 2010 Program Changes (-\$0.250 million): A reduced amount of funding will be provided for the research.

United States Anti-Doping Agency

Total FY 2010 Request: \$9.6 million

(Reflects \$0.200 million decrease from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$9.8 million will continue the United States Anti-Doping Agency's effort to educate athletes on the dangers of drug use and eliminate doping in amateur athletic competitions recognized by the United States Olympic Committee. Specifically, these funds support athlete drug testing programs, research initiatives, educational programs, and efforts to inform athletes of the newly adopted rules governing the use of prohibited substances outlined in the recently updated World Anti-Doping Code (the Code). In addition, funds will support legal efforts to enforce compliance with the Code and adjudicate athlete appeals involving doping violations.

FY 2010 Program Changes (-\$0.2 million): The Budget proposes to reduce funding by \$0.2 million.

World Anti-Doping Agency Dues

Total FY 2010 Request: \$1.9 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$1.9 million will support WADA's mission to combat performance enhancing and illicit drug use in Olympic sports. The organization is jointly funded by national governments and the international sporting movement. The United States continues to play a leadership role in WADA's development by serving on the agency's governing Executive Committee and Foundation Board. Funds will support drug testing operations, athlete drug education and prevention efforts, and research.

Performance

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

This section on the FY 2008 performance of the Media Campaign program is based on agency GPRA documents and OMB reviews. The table includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2003 OMB rating was "Results not Demonstrated." In accordance with the 2006 Reauthorization, ONDCP will provide the required annual report on the Media Campaign's effectiveness based on data from Monitoring the Future, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, a special analysis from the PATS survey and other relevant studies, including tracking and evaluation data collected according to marketing and advertising industry standards. This evaluation report will also assess whether existing national data sources document trends that are consistent with the inference that the campaign has a significant impact.

Media Campaign		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
» Percent youth ages 12-18 who believe there is great risk of harm from regular marijuana use	55%	60%
» Percent teens, 14-16, who think they definitely will not smoke marijuana at any time during the next year	37%	47%
» Percent teens, 14-16, who think they definitely will not smoke marijuana if offered by a close friend	37%	49%

Discussion

The Media Campaign in FY 2008, as a critical component of the Nation's overall demand reduction efforts, continued toward the goal of preventing drug use among young people in the United States by communicating directly to American teens, increasing the awareness of adults to impact drug use among young people, and encouraging parents and other adults to discuss the dangers of illegal drug use with teens. According to the FY 2008 monthly Youth Campaign Ad Tracking Report:

- 72% of youth ages 14-16 recalled exposure to weekly anti-drug advertising—a notable increase from years past.
- An average of 81% recognized the *Above the Influence* brand since its launch three years ago. The increase for brand awareness has grown from 55% in FY06 to 81% in FY08, which is a 32% increase among teens 14-16 years of age.
- In August 2008, awareness of *Above the Influence* advertising reached an all-time high of 86%.

Data from the Youth Campaign Ad Tracking Report show a positive association between increased awareness levels of campaign advertising and an improvement among anti-drug beliefs within the teen target, which corroborates the Campaign's logic model that indicates a progression from teen awareness, to beliefs, to intentions not to use drugs.

In April 2009, an independent annual analysis of the effectiveness of the Campaign was sent to the Congress. The datasets analyzed for the report, as required by the 2006 ONDCP Reauthorization, do not allow a causal relationship between the Campaign's activity and drug-related behavior. ONDCP is in the process of awarding a new contract for an outcome evaluation of the Campaign which shall demonstrate how and to what extent the national dissemination of Campaign messages and implementation of other Campaign activities have contributed to preventing or reducing drug abuse among youth in the country.

In FY 2008, the Media Campaign introduced its first major initiative to combat teen prescription drug abuse by reaching out to parents and other adults during the NFL Super Bowl and through continuing targeted media outreach from February through April of that year. The campaign included the first paid television advertising targeting parents in nearly two years, ads in national magazines and newspapers, online/interactive media, and substantial outreach to the news media, national and local associations and community groups. Over 15,000 pharmacies participated in a program where campaign messages were printed on prescription bags containing medications such as pain killers that teens could potentially abuse. Specially targeted print ads also ran in journals reaching doctors, dentists, pharmacists and school

professionals. Awareness of the teen prescription drug abuse campaign more than doubled—increasing 116% from pre-launch—with 67% of parents aware of the campaign after just 3 months. More than 75% of parents reported that they intended to adopt key actions/directives in campaign messages.

The Media Campaign also extended the prescription drug prevention paid advertising messages through news stories and partnership efforts. The outreach to news media outlets resulted in 107 million earned media impressions (total earned media impressions for the fiscal year was over 268 million). The Media Campaign also extended the credibility and reach of the messages by partnering with 30 national organizations, including the American Medical Association, American Academy of Pediatrics and the PTA, who endorsed a series of new Open Letter print ads. These ads ran in medical journals and educational publications to target professionals in those fields as well as newspapers such as *USA Today* to reach parents. The Media Campaign also developed new resources and materials for community organizations to use at the local level, including publications with CADCA entitled, “Teen Prescription Drug Abuse: An Emerging Threat,” which includes strategies, case studies, and resources for initiating or enhancing a prescription drug abuse campaign in the community.

Ten percent of the Media Campaign’s budget was allocated to efforts promoting prevention of and treatment for Methamphetamine (meth) use. Since the average age of first use of meth is 22.2 years, young adults (ages 18-34) were targeted in a tiered anti-meth advertising campaign that launched in June 2008 and ran for two months. In this tiered approach, states received media funding in proportion to the meth use rate for each state. Additionally in 2008, a specific anti-meth Radio, Outdoor and Poster campaign was developed for American Indian/Alaska Native communities and ran in 13 states across Indian Country and Alaska from July through September.

In FY 2008, the Media Campaign continued to reach both teens and parents through its online Web properties. The Campaign Web sites receive a combined average of 39 million visitors each year. In addition to regular content updates to keep the sites fresh and drive traffic, several new sections were developed this year, including a new “Girls’ Journals” feature and “Why People Take Drugs” on *AboveTheInfluence.com*, the Campaign’s site for teens. The Campaign redesigned the “Resources” section on *TheAntiDrug.com* to give stakeholders and community groups easier access to Campaign resources, such as customizable Open Letter ads, downloadable brochures and other features, as well as video clips. The site’s prescription drug information area was also expanded to include more detailed tips and information for parents on the dangers of teen prescription drug abuse as well as an interactive tour of Rx ‘danger zones’ in the home. The Campaign’s Web site for Hispanic parents, *LaAntiDroga.com*, was redesigned to provide new, user-friendly content for this audience. The Campaign conducts user satisfaction surveys of its websites to ensure continual improvement.

The Campaign’s Media Match program has generated more than \$1.22 billion in incremental media value for the Media Campaign since its inception. During FY 2008, the advertising contractor was able to negotiate more than the one-for-one match requirement. Interactive and Radio media placements generated the greatest additional impact for the Campaign by providing more than 10% above the match requirement.

Drug Free Communities Program

This section on the FY 2008 performance of the DFC program is based on agency GPRA documents and the OMB program review. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The 2003 OMB review concluded with a rating of “Adequate.” ONDCP established, in FY 2006, an

electronic web-based performance monitoring and management system for managing grants: it is also a resource for local coalition directors. An

independent evaluation currently underway, to assess the effectiveness of the DFC program, will be continued in FY 2009.

Drug-Free Communities Program		
Selected Measures of Performance*	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
» Percent coalitions that report decreased risk factors in community	56%	66%
» Percent coalitions that report increased protective factors	69%	79%
» Percent coalitions that report improvement in past 30-day youth use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana	85%	87%
» Percentage coalitions that report positive change in the age of initiation of tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana	88%	81%
» Percentage coalitions that report positive change in youth perception of risk from tobacco, alcohol or marijuana	96%	96%
» Percentage coalitions that report positive change in youth perception of parental disapproval of the use of alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana	92%	81%

*In 2008, the Drug Free Communities Program conducted data verification procedures, resulting in dramatic differences for some targets and achievements from FY 2007 to FY 2008.

Discussion

In August 2008, the national competition for grants resulted in the award of 199 new grants to coalitions, bringing the current total of DFC grantees to 769. To enable the DFC program to achieve its goals, ONDCP finalized a plan in 2008 to aid newly funded, “developing” coalitions in engaging in a five-year training regimen. This plan will increase the amount of training each coalition receives early in its grant cycle and will provide for continued learning and growth over the life of its 5-year (potentially 10-year) DFC grant. In FY 2008, ONDCP also developed and implemented a training process for grant peer reviewers - reducing potential scoring disparities among reviewers and ensuring reviewer alignment with ONDCP and Congressional intent. The program will have trained at least 50 percent of peer reviewers by the FY 2009 funding cycle (June 2009).

An independent evaluation to assess the

effectiveness of the DFC program will continue in FY 2009. This evaluation focused initially on identifying factors that contribute to coalition success as well as areas that require training and technical assistance, but has since been expanded to include other indicators of success. According to the *Interim DFC Program Evaluation Findings Report* publicly released in September of 2008 by Battelle Memorial Institute’s Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation, data indicate that past 30-day use rates among youth in DFC communities were significantly lower than national rates among the same grade levels, as reported by the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. In fact, these rates tended to be significantly lower among high school youth in DFC coalitions than among students in grades 9-12 as reported in the national survey. Furthermore, past 30-day use rates for alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana have declined in all four high school grades between 2006 and 2007. Finally, Maturing and Sustaining

coalitions had lower past 30-day use rates in 2007 when compared to Establishing and Functioning coalitions, for all three drugs and for all four grades (9-12).

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Salaries and Expenses

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$5.241	\$5.451	\$5.529
International	4.326	4.499	4.565
Investigations	3.447	3.585	3.637
Prevention	4.854	5.048	5.121
Research & Development	1.500	1.300	1.300
State and Local Assistance	3.447	3.585	3.637
Treatment	3.587	3.732	3.786
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$26.402	\$27.200	\$27.575
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Operations	\$26.152	\$25.900	\$26.275
Policy Research	0.250	1.300	1.300
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$26.402	\$27.200	\$27.575
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	118	108	108
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	\$0.026	\$0.027	\$0.028
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by the ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 2006, is charged with developing policies, objectives and priorities for the National Drug Control Program. ONDCP's responsibilities include developing a *National Drug Control Strategy* and a consolidated National Drug Control Budget. ONDCP also provides oversight on major programs such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug-Free

Communities, Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. In addition, ONDCP conducts policy analysis and research to determine the effectiveness of drug programs and policies in accomplishing the *Strategy's* goals.

Budget

In FY 2010, ONDCP requests \$27.6 million, which is an increase of \$0.4 million from the FY 2009 enacted level. ONDCP has two major decision units: Operations and Policy Research.

Operations

Total FY 2010 Request: \$26.3 million

(Reflects \$0.4 million increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$25.9 million will enable ONDCP to carry out its responsibilities of advising the President on national and international drug control policies and strategies, and to ensure the effective coordination of anti-drug programs among National Drug Control Program agencies. In addition, ONDCP will provide oversight on major programs, such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug-Free Communities, CTAC, and HIDTA.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$0.4 million):

The Budget provides for an increase of \$0.4 million for ONDCP Operations.

Policy Research

Total FY 2010 Request: \$1.3 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 resources of \$1.3 million support policy research to inform the policy-making process. ONDCP conducts research to inform drug policy by identifying strategic trends in the supply of and demand for illegal drugs. Because drug trafficking and use is a covert activity, data must be drawn from a variety of sources to understand trends and the reasons behind the trends. Conducting these studies in a scientific manner provides decision-makers with objective assessments on which to base policy.

Performance

ONDCP has responsibility for operating four major programs: National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, Drug-Free Communities, CTAC, and HIDTA. Performance information for each program is provided in the respective chapters of this document.